Review of: "Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Precipitation Patterns in Xinjiang Using TRMM Data and Spatial Interpolation Methods: A Comparative Study"

Farhang Rahmani

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This study focuses on understanding the spatial and temporal patterns of precipitation in China's Xinjiang region in the context of global climate change. The researchers analyze satellite precipitation data and ground-based observations from 1998 to 2019, using four different spatial interpolation methods. The goal is to assess the accuracy of these methods in mapping the distribution of annual precipitation in Xinjiang. This study suggests valuable results; however, it needs major revision before publication.

Comments:

1. In abstract section, the important results should be expressed in numerical and percentage format.
2. The words used for the keywords and the title of the article should not be the same.
3. In a paragraph at the end of the introduction, state what topics will be discussed in the following sections.
4. The innovation of this research should be expressed in the introduction and abstract sections.
5. In the introduction, what is the necessity of doing this research? Various studies have been done to investigate the rainfall patterns of Xinjiang region. What is the advantage and superiority of this research compared to other researches and also the necessity of doing it?
6. What is the reason for choosing this study area?
7. All equations should be cited in the text.
8. State what software was used for the calculations.
9. Text inside figures and maps should be translated into English.
10. Why were these four methods used? What are their advantages over other statistical methods?
11. This research has no discussion.
12. The results of the present study should be compared with earlier studies and draw conclusions.
13. The innovation and limitations of the present research should be stated in the discussion section.
14. Citations to other researches are insufficient.